

Flour—The Oglvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.75. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Eaderby flour in car-load lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.90; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers or XX, \$3.40; superfine, \$3.10; Oregon, \$2.75; Oak Lake, patent Hungarian, \$1.10; strong bakers \$3.90.

GRAIN—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$31; United States oats, \$30; wheat, \$30; hay, \$10.

MEAL—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 98 lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

GROUND FEED—Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$16.00 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$21; California chop, \$22.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$21.50; shorts, \$23; oil cake, \$32.

DRESSED MEAT—Beef, 8½ to 9c; mutton, 8½ to 9c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 10 to 10½c; lamb, per head, \$4.25.

LIVE STOCK—Calves, 5 to 7c; steers, 4½ to 5c; sheep, 3½ to 4½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c.

SUGARS—Powdered and icing, 5½c; Paris lump, 5½c granulated 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4c; yellow, 3½c; golden C, 3½c.

SYRUPS—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4.25 per case of 10, ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Brief Business Notes.

M. Palocis, shoemaker, Donald, removed to New Denver.

T. J. Trapp & Co., hardware, New Westminster, stock sold to Campbell & Anderson.

Hamilton & Ford, grocers, Vancouver, sold out to T. H. Newitt.

James Harling, manufacturer cigars, Vancouver, burned out.

J. Sparrow, saloon, Vancouver, partially burned out.

Western Wire Mattress & Furniture Manufacturing Co., Vancouver, effects advertised for sale by tender.

M. C. Brown, saloon, Victoria, effects advertised for sale by sheriff.

J. Johnston & Co., stationery, Victoria, stock advertised for sale by auction.

J. Isaacs, clothing, &c., Victoria, offering to compromise.

M. Salmon, tobacconist, Victoria, sheriff in possession.

R. Porter & Son, butchers, opened at Duncan's Station.

Mrs. S. M. Raper, bookseller and stationer, started at Nanaimo.

H. J. Robie, tailor, contemplates starting at Nanaimo.

Mrs. S. M. Hilbert, fruit and confectionery, Nanaimo, opened a branch at Departure Bay.

R. Heddle & Co., carriage works, started at Nanaimo.

Truscott Packing Co., New Westminster, sold out.

Batchelor & Quine, millers, New Westminster, reported sold out to Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Brown Bros., grocers, Victoria, retired from business.

Cullin & Franklin, fish, fruit, etc., Victoria, ceased business.

Geo. R. Jackson, tailor, Victoria, advertises clearing sale.

R. Porter & Son, butchers, Victoria, have opened a branch at Duncan's.

Federation Brand Salmon Canning Co. Ltd., Victoria; capital stock increased from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

Stewart & Hunt, tailors, etc., Vancouver, have dissolved.

Vancouver Sash and Door Co., Vancouver, planing mill stated.

P. Dunn, tailor, Vancouver, just started J. O. Douglass, liquors, Vancouver, has resumed business.

Aitken & Mowat, commission and produce, Vancouver, have opened business.

Kemp & Co., undertakers, Vancouver, have opened.

W. L. Davis, grocer, Vancouver, has resumed business.

Mrs. J. P. Hannafin, millinery, etc., Vancouver, creditors taken possession of business.

Bain & Co. contemplate starting a general store at Wellington.

J. McDonald & Co., furniture, Nelson, offers to compromise at 50 cents on the dollar.

The Pacific Canadian, a weekly newspaper, Westminster, has been sold out to A. H. Howells of the Mission City News.

Mr. Kito, former Japanese consul at Vancouver, is dead.

T. H. Newitt, formerly of the Hudson's Bay Company, Vancouver, has entered again into the grocery line, having purchased the business of Hamilton & Ford.

At Revelstoke the swift current of the Columbia river has devoured about fifty feet of the northern bank for at least a quarter of a mile. Main street has been practically ruined. The following buildings and property are in imminent danger: Allan's brewery; Victoria and Columbia hotels; H. N. Courier's store; John Stone's hotel; S. Bickerton's shoe shop; Lun Chung's store, etc., in fact all on the south side of Main street came near being swallowed by that hungry monster. The damage is variously estimated at \$50,000 to \$100,000. Sad tales of bitter woe come from all directions. At Hall's landing crops are ruined; horses, ten at least, drowned. All houses and barns swept away.

At a special meeting of the Nanaimo City Council Monday evening, J. H. Brownlee and W. C. Haywood, of Victoria, presented the proposition of the promoters of the Nanaimo electric tramway scheme. The proposition is in brief to build and equip a belt line in that city of a total length of three miles, giving a ten minute service; also to build a continuous line to Wellington by way of Northfield, in length over six miles, with a half hourly service—both lines to be equipped with the most modern appliances, and with engines and dynamos capable of supplying power for the city light works, as well as for contemplated light at Northfield and Wellington. The rates are to be, city fare 5 cents; Northfield, 20 cents; Wellington, 30 cents. Nanaimo is asked to guarantee five per cent. interest on \$150,000 for 25 years.

Flavor of Butter.

The butter flavor is not only very evanescent, but is very delicate. Few persons can thoroughly appreciate it. The great majority of eaters of butter would be unable to distinguish a first class product from a butter which in its rating by an expert would rank below it. The taste of the public differs in different localities and is undergoing constant change. Some persons prefer a mild butter, while others are not satisfied unless their butter has a strong taste. It will be found that, as a rule, people like the kind of butter that they have been accustomed to use, and if an attempt should be made to change the flavor of the butter, even though it should be to a superior quality, it would not be likely at first to meet with favorable reception. It is recognized by butter-makers that the introduction of creamery butter into market has produced a considerable change in the public taste, and that at the present time there is a much larger demand for mild-flavored butter than before creamery butter became so commonly used. The influence of individual localities is largely determined by

the kind of butter the market furnishes. Our creameries can change the public taste almost at will. All of these facts have to be considered when we are experimenting upon the butter flavor.

In spite of these facts, the proper butter flavor is a matter of great importance to the creamery. The butter expert who generally decides the rating of the butter produced by our creameries, recognizes the importance of flavor. In market where different grades of butters come into competition with each other as high priced products, the prices are largely regulated by this peculiar, delicate, evanescent aroma. Of course, where the creameries of a large state agree to sell their butter at a given price, it is a matter of less importance to them whether they obtain this flavor, but even then it will be found that the creameries which produce the best butter will have the greatest demand for their product. There are many creameries and small dairies that make no special effort to obtain flavor. They are satisfied to produce a good quality of butter even though it may fall considerably short of the best. In all of the better creameries, however, the attempt is made to obtain this peculiar butter aroma, which enhances the price of butter in open market.—Minneapolis Market Record.

Interesting Legal Decisions.

Robinson vs. Taylor—Plaintiffs, Jerry Robinson & Co., Winnipeg, sued the defendant, Edward Taylor, of St. Norbert, to recover \$147 for goods supplied to defendant's wife. At the time of the purchase the wife was not living with the defendant, but had left him and gone home to her mother. Defendant denied his indebtedness, and claimed that he was not responsible for the amount. At the trial before Judge Walker a verdict was entered for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. Defendant appealed to a judge of the Queen's bench, when the same was argued before Justice Bain, who allowed the appeal with costs, the verdict for plaintiff being reversed and a verdict entered with costs. Justice Bain held that the evidence showed Mrs. Taylor left her husband without his consent, and it was not on account of the defendant's neglect to provide for his wife that she was compelled to leave him. She had no implied authority to pledge his credit for even necessities, and it had not been shown that the goods sued for were necessities. The circumstances under which Mrs. Taylor bought so large a bill of goods should have made the plaintiffs cautious. The plaintiffs appealed from this second decision to the full court, and now the Chief Justice and Justice Dubuc have given a decision again reversing the decision of Justice Bain and confirming the first verdict, as given by Judge Walker. Such is the uncertainty of law. The costs will be very heavy against the defendant Taylor.

Live Stock Markets.

Cable advices from Liverpool on Monday, June 18, were unsatisfactory. London cables were very discouraging, mentioning a very dull trade, due to hot weather. Canadian cattle were quoted at 5d and sheep at 7d.

At Montreal on June 18 there was a fairly steady feeling at the Point St. Charles market. Cattle particularly were in better demand, and steady under light receipts. Good butchers' stock sold at 3½ to 3¾, with mediums at 3 to 3½. A feature was the sale of two cars of choice hogs to go to Quebec, at 5c. A Dom brawski was the buyer. Hogs met with a fair request from the local trade at \$5 to \$5.10. Calves and sheep were quiet. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, 4 to 4½c; do, butchers, good, 3½ to 3¾c; do, do, medium, 3 to 3½c; do, do, culls, 3c; hogs \$5 to \$5.10; lambs, \$4 to \$5; calves, \$2 to \$5. Altogether 75 cars of cattle were received, 15 of which were for the local market, the remainder being for through shipment. Receipts of hogs, 500 head; sheep, 600 head; calves, 25 head.